

GIFT
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NO. 6

THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

Incorporating
THE LOS ANGELES JOURNAL OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE
AND THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED MONTHLY

JUNE, 1920

O. C. WELBOURN, A. M., M. D., Editor
819 Security Building, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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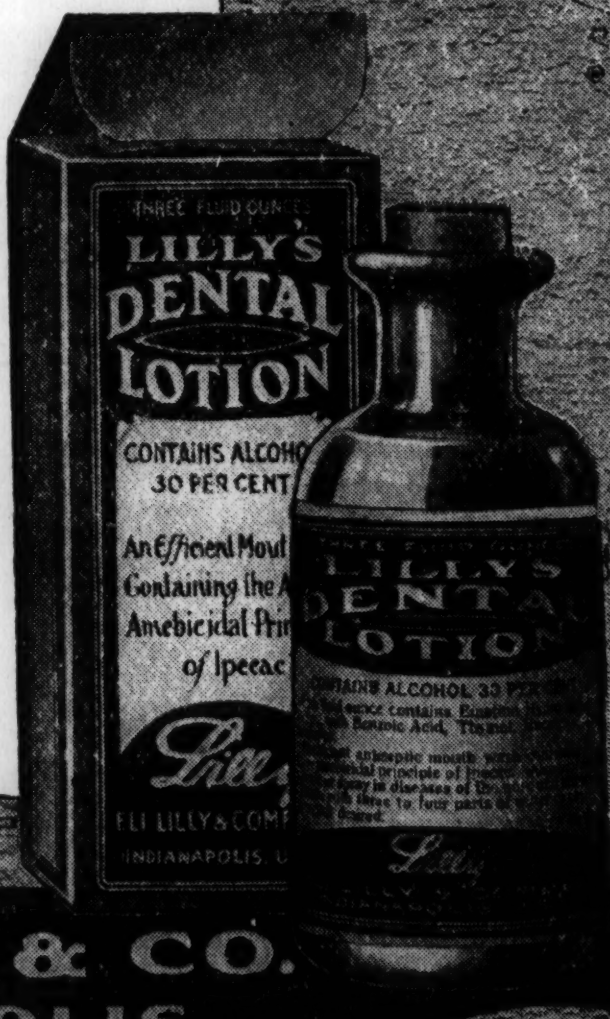


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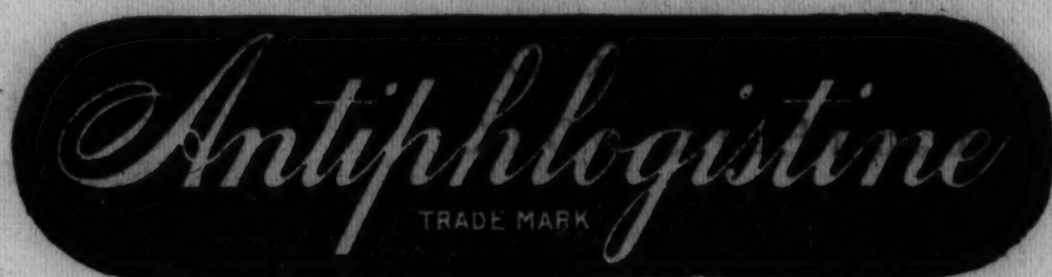
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SUMMARY OF REPORTS

FROM ONE THOUSAND PHYSICIANS

Remedies named as most useful in INFLUENZA

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Aconite | 788 |
| Gelsemium | 772 |
| Bryonia | 707 |
| Macrotys | 384 |
| Veratrum | 353 |
| Eupatorium | 328 |
| Lobelia | 324 |
| Asclepias | 268 |
| Ipecac | 236 |

Remedies named as most useful in PNEUMONIA

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Bryonia | 723 |
| Aconite | 617 |
| Veratrum | 576 |
| Lobelia | 468 |
| Ipecac | 411 |
| Asclepias | 366 |
| Gelsemium | 293 |
| Belladonna | 169 |
| Sanguinaria | 134 |

Many physicians found it impossible to name **any** remedy as of "most importance," stating, very truly, that **each** is "most important" when its use is indicated. Others named two or more as most serviceable, giving usually the conditions under which each was used. **For example**, "Gelsemium is most frequently indicated, but where **sepsis** is marked, Echafolta or Echinacea becomes most important." A typical answer, often made, is as follows: "In nearly every case I find indications for **three** remedies—Gelsemium, Macrotys and Eupatorium." Again, "Aconite for fever, Eupatorium for bone-ache, and Macrotys for muscular soreness."

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Libradol | 618 | Camphorated Oil | 62 |
| Compound Emetic Powder | 185 | Onion Poultice | 38 |
| Turpentine Applications | 110 | Iodine Applications | 14 |
| Antiphlogistine | 96 | Scattering | 120 |
| Mustard Applications | 72 | | |

Under "Scattering," are included many private prescriptions, as well as such applications as "mush jacket," "flaxseed poultice," "quinine and lard," and one each of the following: "capsicum, mustard and tar," "tobacco and wheat flour," "snuff and black pepper." "Dry cupping" finds one advocate.

It is often stated: "When I cannot get Libradol I use the best attainable substitute," hence many of the above may be considered as emergency applications.

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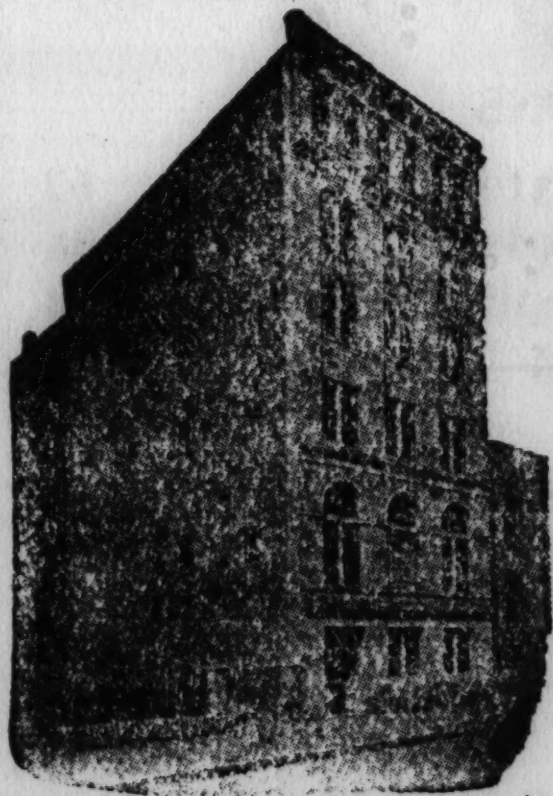
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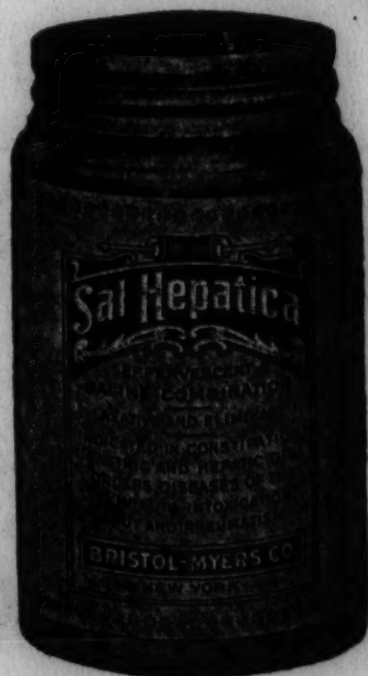
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The California Eclectic Medical Journal

Vol. ~~XLIX~~ XLII

JUNE, 1920

No. 6

:: Original Contributions ::

ADDRESS

W. E. Daniels, M.D., Long Beach, California

Read before the Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society.

I am sorry that I cannot bring to you tonight a medical subject which we might all discuss, but I trust that what I have to say will be entertaining as well as educational. Just what to name the subject is difficult, but I have chosen to call it "Egypt; Or what will it mean to the world to have the Holy Lands under a Christian Nation."

In studying a nation it is sometimes a good idea to go back and study the people themselves and their country, and then we can often see why it is that certain people do certain things and conduct affairs as they do. First, I want to say that all Oriental civilizations have taken place in the valley of some great river or near some great body of water, and the influence of that body of water has much to do with that civilization and with the government of that people, and no country has been influenced more than have the Egyptians by the River Nile, which is one of the greatest rivers of the world, comparing favorably as it does with the Amazon, Euphrates, Hoang-Ho, Congo, Tigris, Ganges and our own Mississippi, and being exceeded in length by that great river by fifty miles. Its length is therefore 4,062 miles, and the great volume of water thrown into the Mediterranean after all the evaporation and the amount taken out for irrigation and other purposes is 61,500 cubic feet every second. It is the cup and the bread of life to the Egyptians, and were it not for the Nile, the Libian and Arabian deserts would unite to blot out the land of the Pharaohs. Inhabitants could not possibly live in that country.

Egypt is a land of wonders, and so few of us understand much about it, but divorce Palestine from its religious sentiment and Egypt is a much more interesting country to travel

in and to study. When we stop to think that Egypt is as large as all the New England states combined, having as it does 400,000 square miles, not including the Sedans, but out of that 400,000 square miles only 12,000 are under cultivation, all the other is desert, and only as water can be gotten to the soil can it be made to produce, as the annual rainfall is less than two inches.

Again few of us realize the antiquity of Egyptian civilization. The Egyptian history begins with Menes, its first king. This, of course, has come to us through Greek and Roman history and somewhat through Byzantine history and mythology. As near as the best student can arrive at it, its history began 5,000 years before Christ, but age is a relative thing, and let me compare for just a few minutes and see if we cannot arrive at some understandable age by our comparison. Some years ago I was in the city of New York and a friend wishing to make the most of my time, marked out a route by which I could see the most in the shortest length of time. I was to see the great store of Wanamaker, then the Brooklyn Bridge, go down to the great banking house of Pierpont Morgan, see where George Washington took his first oath of office, then on up to Trinity Church and see some of the old things of New York, and among the old things I would see the grave of Alexander Hamilton. As I looked upon that martyr's grave I stood and dreamed and compared things I had seen. I thought of the Old Liberty Bell, and then of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and then of the discovery of America, and then said, this is not so very old after all. Then I thought of that little crypt under the old Church of the Nativity, and that little cradle where the Savior of Mankind was born, and said, "Oh, how far off that is." Then my mind wandered back to the sights I had seen and I said, "After all, that is not so very far back." I had stood on the banks of the Nile some weeks before that and as I stood on the little Island of Rhoda, looking out over the Nile, my guide explained to me that this was the place where Pharaoh's daughter pulled Moses out of the water, and then I said, "Why, the little cradle of Bethlehem does not reach half-way back to the days of that little cradle floating among the rushes of the Nile." Then when I stood by old Cheops and again thought, I said, "the little cradle of the Nile does not reach half-way back to the building of the Pyramids, which were old when Abraham visited Egypt," and one cannot stop there. Two thousand years before that Menthos reigned. I was in the British Museum one day looking over some antiquities. I saw an individual lying in a sarcophagus, and

it looked so natural, I told my companion that it must be wax, but when I read the inscription, it said that this individual was buried in the tombs of Egypt 7,000 years ago.

Just at the close of the great war I was talking with a friend of mine who had more German blood in him than was good for his system. He berated the English, and after accusing them of everything that our country had gone through, I told him to rest a few minutes and I would tell him some history. I then told him that the English as a nation did not try to compel the colonies to submit to them. England at that time had a German king who spoke German and not English, and that when the English people, under her great statesmen, refused to send more men to whip her colonies, King George got the Germans to come over and try to clean us up. I then proceeded to tell him that the English did not hang around in Egypt to wait for "something to happen," so they could step in and take Egypt from the Egyptians, for Turkey owned Egypt, and England was in Egypt with and by consent of the Turkish government, as well as, by the consent of Italy, Germany, France and all of the European nations and the United States. When Egypt tried to repudiate her indebtedness to these countries, England offered to take charge of the country and its revenues and to pay off the debt that Egypt had made, to use the surplus to improve the country and to pay Turkey her \$3,500,000 each year. She did as she promised, and England did not, nor has she ever in any country of which she has taken possession, ever oppressed the people of that country, but on the contrary has always improved the condition of that people. Egypt is no longer a country that is starving one year and having to spare the next year, but with the conservation of the Nile water and a system of dams, dykes and canals she makes the valley give from three to four crops every year. The cities are as modern as most of our American cities. Education has been advanced until today if one wishes to enter the professions he must not only have a high school education, but must have a full collegiate education and in the medical profession must have five full years and one year intern. Today no country is better cared for, her people protected, fed, housed and educated than Egypt, and all by the English people. When we, as Americans, get out of our systems the idea of English tyranny and English dominance and hatred of America, the better it will be for us and the world at large. We are one and our ideas, civilization, education and religion are practically one and the same. It is my opinion that the world is destined to be ruled by the English speaking people, and

surely we are that and therefore a part of the great English people.

Now England has taken the Holy Lands and what does that mean? I am no prophet, even if I am the seventh son in succession, but I do say this, and believe it with all my heart, knowing as I do the great gift of the Jewish people to the world at large and her great help to England when she needed money and men, for had it not been for Jewish money and help, England would have been all but defeated, that England is too wise to let an opportunity go by to show appreciation, and will therefore make Palestine a Jewish nation. The Jews will again return to that Holy Land and again be a people with a country under the supervision of England.

Medically speaking, Egypt is far in advance of some of the European countries, as England has done much to keep her clean, yet there is nearly always cases of smallpox and other dirty diseases present, but the most prevalent trouble is, and one sees it on all sides, conjunctivitis, trachoma and other kindred diseases. Much of this is due to the extreme brightness of the sun and the heat with the fine particles of dust in the air. As perhaps you know, the dust of the desert is finer than the dust of Southern California, and when the wind brings it from the desert, a "Santa Ana" wind is a mild zephyr in comparison. Water is not especially plentiful and I want to assure you that the people are not Baptists, and in many places it is no unusual sight to see several people washing in the same basin or water trough, and done or more suffering with sore eyes. England, to date, has not been able to teach the rural population that conjunctivitis, trachoma and other kindred diseases are contagious. Liver trouble is quite common, and along the Nile, where vegetation is very rank and stagnant water is likely to be found, splenic diseases are common and prove quite fatal. Lepers are quite well cared for and one can notice the difference in their care there and in other parts of the Turkish empire, where they are allowed to go at will, but are restricted to certain parts of the town where other people mingle freely with them and no especial attention is given them.

THE MUNK CATTLE RANCH

J. A. Munk, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

When the Munk Brothers located their cattle ranch in Arizona in 1882, it was in the days of free grass and the open range on the public domain. It was also during the dangerous years of Apache warfare, when human life in that country was an uncertain quantity. Except for the presence of hostile Indians, conditions seemed favorable for doing a successful cattle business, and we went ahead on the motto of "Nothing ventured, nothing gained."

Railroad Pass, where the ranch is located, was named by Lieut. J. G. Parke, back in the fifties, while he was in charge of a surveying party to find a practical route for a railroad to the Pacific Coast. The Southern Pacific Railroad was built upon this route in 1880, which facilitated immigration and transportation into that new land and started town building. The Pass is bounded on the east by the San Simon Valley, on the west by the Sulphur Spring Valley, on the south by the Dos Cabezas Mountains, a spur of the Chiricahua range, and on the north by the Graham or Pinaleno Mountains. It is in the heart of the Apache country, which was once the home and hunting ground of the most savage and ferocious tribe of Indians that ever lived. The principal chiefs of the Chiricahua Apaches were Cochise and Geronimo, who were aided and abetted in their devilish work of robbing and murdering people by the once famous Mangas Coloradas, leader of the Mimbreno band. These three men were typical of their kind and, together with a score or more of minor chiefs, kept the country in a constant state of terrorism.

Indian trails criss-crossed the country in every direction, but led mainly north and south through the Apache stronghold of the Mogollon and Chiricahua Mountains, and were made by the Apaches in their frequent forays to and from Mexico. After the United States took possession, the government built a chain of forts that extended from the Mexican border northward into the White Mountains, and consisted of the following units, namely: Huachuca, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, San Carlos and Apache. These posts were established to furnish supplies and shelter to the frontier army, and to give protection to settlers and travelers passing through the country.

The land at that time was thinly settled. A few farms and ranches were being started and some hardy prospectors lived in the mountains. Houses were few and far between and distance was seemingly endless. Everything was yet in

a primitive state and nature unspoiled. A horseman could ride all day long in any direction and not meet a human being, nor see a single house or fence.

The grass stood knee-high and was stirred into rippling waves by the gentle breeze over a broad meadow, as far as the eye could see. Game of all kinds was plentiful and roamed the plains and mountains unmolested. After the cattle came, deer and antelope sometimes mingled with the herds, and grazed as contentedly as if nothing new had happened. There was plenty of feed but water was extremely scarce. The landscape looked most inviting, but, owing to a lack of water, the land was unoccupied. Seeing the beauty of the place and the abundance of grass everywhere, it was decided to locate the ranch in this favored spot, and take a chance on finding water.

In looking about to see what we could find, several small springs and wet-weather brooks were discovered in the foothills of the Dos Cabezas Mountains, on the south side of the Pass, which proved to be active only during the rainy season and soon dried up. Several wells were dug in the hope of striking a permanent flow of water, but without success. Under these circumstances, it appeared doubtful if a ranch could be started. No chain is stronger than its weakest link and even with plenty of grass, but without water, the cattle must perish.

However, not to be thwarted in our purpose, as we were told others on a similar quest had been, further diligent search in a new direction fortunately resulted in the discovery of an underground spring that came near but did not quite reach the surface, where a fine flow of water was encountered at a shallow depth, by digging. Getting such a stream out of a bank of perfectly dry ground, seemed as improbable as causing water to gush from a desert rock by smiting it with a magic wand, as told about in fairy tales, and was, indeed, an agreeable surprise.

The big spring is located at the point of the Pinaleno Mountains, on the north side of the Pass, and fully fifteen miles distant from where the search for water first began. It is one of the biggest and best springs in that entire region and furnishes an ample supply of water for every ranch need. It is never affected by the weather, nor does its flow ever change; and it has watered thousands of head of stock in the driest seasons. Its unvarying steady flow and unchanging temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the year, denotes that it comes from a deep and far-off source to acquire these properties. The water is perfectly pure and

as soft as rain-water. It is wholesome as a beverage and suitable for every purpose.

Upon the bank above the spring is found plenty of evidence in the form of arrowheads, stone axes, metates, rubbing stones and broken pottery, to show that the place was once occupied as a favorite resort by the native tribes in their migratory wanderings long ago. From some unknown cause the spring became covered up and lost until it was rediscovered as described.

Here the ranch buildings and corrals were located and have been the center of ranch activities ever since. As the ranch covers a wide territory, other lesser outlying camps were made near small springs, or water-holes, dug in the ground for gathering and storing storm water for the cattle. Each camp has a cabin and a corral and is used by the cowboys when away from the home ranch, on emergency work, rounding up and branding calves.

At the beginning, while we were waiting the arrival of cattle and the work was not pressing, the men who were idle took themselves to the hills and did some independent prospecting in order to kill time. One day, one of the men who had dug himself in, heard a noise above his head and, looking up, saw several Indian faces and eyes peering down at him. His unhappy fate might have been sealed then and there, but by good luck it happened that the uninvited guests were friendly Apache scouts instead of hostiles, who were under the command of an army officer, trailing a bunch of broncho bucks that had left their reservation without a permit and were on their way to Mexico. It gave the man a big scare, but as no harm was done, the incident ended happily. This event was only one out of many similar happenings, either amusing, serious or tragic, that were likely to occur almost any day in the regular routine of ranch life.

The original range cattle were known as Longhorns, on account of their enormous headgear. The horns measured frequently five or six feet across from tip to tip, and were certainly fierce looking and dangerous in a fight. They were native wild cattle of an inferior grade, brought from Texas and Sonora, and were the only kind of cattle obtainable at that time. They were desert-bred and accustomed to an arid environment. They had much of the nature of the camel and could exist on little food and water. A little of this kind of blood is desirable in range cattle, as it enables them to rustle a living while others perish when grass and water are scarce. These cattle have been gradually graded up, by importing new breeds of pure blood, mostly Shorthorns and

Herefords, until the scrub element has been nearly bred out. Herefords, or White Faces, as they are sometimes called, are now the prevailing type of cattle seen on the ranges of the Southwest.

Being country-bred and somewhat familiar with farm life, we were nevertheless tyros in the range cattle business, but willing to learn. Our method was to begin in a small way at the bottom of the ladder and gradually work up as circumstances and experience should dictate. This plan was followed strictly from the beginning and proved to be right, as it resulted in success.

Our first purchase of cattle was obtained under difficulties. The only ones we could find were of poor quality, high priced and far away, and hard to get and bring home. A cattle boom was on and everybody had the fever, and all wanted to get into the business at the same time. As Mexican cattle were the nearest, we made our first purchase from the J. H. Slaughter ranch in Sonora, just below the border. They were of the usual Longhorn variety and as wild as deer.

The market price of a scrub cow was thirty dollars, with the calf thrown in if there was one. The herd numbered two hundred head, to which aggregation was added a remuda of twenty-five cow ponies for driving the cattle home, a distance of one hundred miles over an open country. The creatures were very wild and not easy to drive or locate on their new range. We succeeded in bringing them home, but notwithstanding that they were close-herded for a time, some of them got away and ran off to their former range. We gave the renegades a hot chase and captured some of them, but a few were lost that we never did find. Once cattle get accustomed to a range, they become contented and are not apt to stray far. This herd was bought in 1883 and another one like it in 1884, also from the Slaughter ranch, and on the same terms.

From that time on we bought and sold cattle as we had need or opportunity. The steers when sold were gathered and shipped to northern pastures and feeding pens in the corn states, to be matured as beef for the market; while the cows and heifers were kept for breeding purposes, to increase the herd. In this manner the cattle were being constantly changed and their quality improved. The southern country has a mild and warm climate that is favorable for breeding and the survival of the young, in which industry Arizona excels.

When the market was dull and sales slow, a surplus of cattle soon accumulated and overstocked the range, which resulted in a dangerous shortage of feed. Then at least a

portion, if not all, of the herd, had to be moved to a new range, if one could be found, or disposed of in some other manner, the way of which was not always clear or easy to know. While the country was first being opened to cattle during the boom days, so much stock was rushed into graze that the range became overstocked, and all of the grass was soon cleaned up. The men who saw the grass covered plains in the early days scarcely believed that the grass would ever entirely disappear under cattle any more than under the buffalo, but that very thing happened, to the surprise of everybody. After the hard lesson of overstocking had been learned, the stockmen were more careful in not letting their herds grow to an unwieldy size, and sold off the surplus stock at any price it would bring, in time to prevent a catastrophe.

Our one serious loss of cattle was from this cause during the early nineties, when there was a succession of several dry years. All kinds of feed was very short and the range heavily overstocked. Without grass, even water could not save the famished cattle, and there was no way out of the difficulty. The feeble old cows came straggling in after their long journey in search of a little grass, looking thin and weary, and were too dry and thirsty to drink. They lined up at the water-trough, which was always brimful and running over, touched their muzzles to the water, and drew back their heads with a jerk as if the touch hurt. This performance was repeated many times before they began to drink. After getting fairly started, they settled down with great gusto to a prolonged steady pull on the water, and never paused once until they were full. As they drank, their empty flat sides gradually swelled out and grew round like a barrel. By the time they were ready to quit drinking they had acquired such a weight of water that their weak knees gave way under the load and they sank down in their tracks to rise no more. Whenever a cow got down on her side in this fashion, she was helpless and unable to get up again; neither could she be helped up to stand on her feet, and it was only a short time until she expired. Carcasses dotted the corral like a shambles and were dragged away into a side canyon to add more costly but useless raw material to the boneyard.

At that time our range was carrying several thousand head of cattle and the loss was heavy. After it was all over, the decimated herds could have been counted by hundreds instead of thousands, as formerly. The loss of cattle was general, which discouraged the ranchmen so much that they were as anxious to get out of the business as they had been eager to get in only a few short years before, and many of

them did quit. But we stuck, and by staying found out later that our loss was not as serious as it seemed to be at the time, and the difference was soon made up by the natural increase.

Every staple industry has its fat and lean years, which is likewise true of the cattle business. At a time of depression it is necessary to hold on and wait for the return of better days. By a natural law of compensation there is bound to be a reaction after every period of depression, and by exercising faith, courage and perseverance, prosperous days are sure to come back.

Although cattle will sometimes fatten on the open range, it is only during an exceptionally good season that this can be done, when there is plenty of rain and an abundance of new grass. All of the old grass disappeared years ago, and it is rarely that any of the new crop holds over from one season to the next. The only grass that is now available is what grows each year, and even this supply is not dependable, as the rainy season is variable and uncertain, and apt to be regional. Rain may be abundant in one section and entirely absent in some other region so near by that they are within sight of each other. For this and other reasons it is always a guess what the year will bring in the range country. But even with a scant growth of grass, cattle will pull through the year as the gramma grass is very nutritious and a little of this feed goes a long way; however, the necessity of taking a chance occurs frequently in the range cattle business. There is never any hand feeding done, as it is regarded as too expensive, and the cattle are expected to find their own living or starve.

The cattle on neighboring ranches naturally get mixed up while running together on the open range, and need identifying marks to distinguish them. For this reason each ranch has its separate earmarks and brands so that the owner can know and claim his own. Another difficulty in range work is that when cattle are running wild they cannot be counted as accurately as if they were in an inclosure. A range count, as it is usually taken, is like making a rough guess. Keeping tally of the calves that are branded during the year and multiplying the number by three, is considered to be as nearly correct as can be made in a general estimate.

The profits of a herd depend on the size of the calf crop, although an increase in the price of stock cattle also helps some. The steers are usually sold as yearlings, but some of the youngsters are likely to escape in the first round-up and are picked up at some future time and counted as "twos" or

"threes" when sent to market. The average price of a yearling steer was fifteen dollars for many years, but the price has been known to drop as low as six dollars and, again, as only recently, to rise as high as forty dollars.

Our fixed rule, from which we have never deviated, is not to ship any stock until it is sold, and to sell only to buyers who will contract sales for local delivery. If there are no buyers in the field, the cattle are held on pasture, to go over until the next season, or to die, if they must, for want of feed. Sales are usually made on contract, at so much per head for yearling steers, with an additional five or ten dollars for "twos" and "threes," according to their age.

At the time of being gathered the cattle are required to be in good shipping condition, and are delivered on a designated date at some shipping station on the railroad, f. o. b., when the new proprietor takes charge.

During the recent years many changes have taken place in the range country. Much new land has been surveyed and laws have been passed to regulate the buying and leasing of public land. Settlers have come in and located homesteads and are trying to farm, but without much success, and the grazing land has been either bought or leased by the cattlemen. The old style of ranching has ceased and is a thing of the past. A few small ranches continue to operate but the big ones have nearly all disappeared. Those that remain have reduced their herds and made other changes to meet the requirements of the new regime. Practically all of the land is fenced and the owners hold possession.

The old-timers, who are familiar with the arid characteristics of the range, never dreamed that any such changes as have happened could ever take place, but they are an accomplished fact. What the nesters will be able to do is yet an unsolved problem. Pioneering in any new country is always attended by difficulties, and on the desert where the hardships are particularly trying it is extra hazardous. Farmers must have water for their crops, and in a land that is almost rainless and waterless the prospects for success are not flattering. However, there are always optimists who are ready to experiment and willing to try anything on a chance, that presents itself. It is this small class of brave and courageous men and women who dared, that pushed back the unpromising frontier across a continent, reclaimed a vast wilderness, and blazed the way for our modern civilization.

In past years our range extended clear to the horizon, but it is now restricted to a fenced pasture six miles square. It is capable of supporting one thousand cows and their in-

crease, which in these piping days of high taxes and cost of living is enough to worry about. A system of iron pipes, cement water-troughs and reservoirs has been installed, so that each one of the several pastures gets its separate supply of water direct from the spring.

Having the herds segregated and under control in fenced pastures has some advantages over the open range, in that it simplifies the ranch work, gives the cattle better care, requires fewer cowboys and is less expensive. One very desirable feature is that the owner can give the business his personal attention and be independent of selfish neighbors and arbitrary cowboys.

In the fall of 1918 we held our last open range roundup, accompanied by the usual diversity of incidents peculiar to such a gathering. Sixteen cowboys participated in the event and managed to keep things moving lively. One day one of the men on dismounting threw his revolver and belt upon the ground, when the gun exploded and shot a ball through his arm. Another man while riding after cattle was thrown from his horse and had his collar-bone broken. Such incidents are almost of daily occurrence in handling cattle.

It has always been the custom of the range for cowboys to carry revolvers, presumably for self-defense in an emergency. Some of them have become quite expert with a gun and are known as gunmen because they are quick on the trigger. In the early days when the country was new and wild, it was necessary to go armed, but that excuse no longer exists. It is a useless and dangerous practice for a man to carry a gun and the habit should be prohibited. More injury results from the careless use of firearms than from any other kind of accident. In all of my travels through the Indian country I never carried a revolver, and a rifle only a few times when danger threatened from hostile Indians who were out on the warpath raiding the country.

After subjugating the fighting Apaches and suppressing the outlawry on the frontier, the necessity for firearms became obsolete; and with it departed the glory of the gunman from the wild and woolly west.

THE MUNK BOTANICAL GARDEN

We are sure the graphic description of the Munk Botanical Garden and Arboretum published in this issue will prove interesting and instructive. It is a doctor's hobby with a purpose, and that purpose is a laudable one—an effort to determine the adaptability of medicinal and other plants to new habitats.

Again the doctor proves that no one need deter a project because he is basking in the rays of the sunset of life. Such diversions make one younger and the world does not lose thereby.

We have seen Dr. Munk's paradise, in its beginning. We should like to see it now. We have also contributed slightly toward its furnishing. We believe that if more such efforts were made there would be a better knowledge of vegetable drugs than is ordinarily possessed by the average doctor. We have hoped, probably futilely, that every medical college in the land would have access to a medical botanical garden. When Eclecticism started its Mid-West career its college at Worthington had a botanical garden and from it the students derived a first-hand knowledge of medicinal plants. We had in our own garden two of the last surviving plants from that old garden, the "blue flag" and the "marsh mallow," but they too have perished. But who can say how broadly over the land were heralded from that infant institution the virtues of *Iris versicolor* and the *Althea officinalis*, the records of which have been handed down through our journals and early works on *materia medica*.

There have been some feeble efforts in this country to establish medicinal gardens—usually as a part of general botanical gardens. When the National met in St. Louis we sought the "medicine patch" in the Shaw Gardens (Missouri Botanical Gardens) and by diligent search could discover but few of the most non-essential of physic plants. The National Botanical Garden at Washington a few years back boasted of but little better. Now a revival has taken place and some of the colleges of pharmacy, notably in Wisconsin and Nebraska, have quite elaborate and well cared for gardens and the material is **used** in teaching. What would one interested not give for a glimpse into such gardens as flourished in the early days in America—Bartram's and Marshall's and Evan's Gardens in Pennsylvania, the Elgin Gardens of New York, fostered by the polished and fashionable physician, David Hosack; and other gardens of a similar type, in which not only were included all horticultural types, but a wide variety of medicinal herbs. After these types Munk's Garden is a worthy successor, and we hope it may grow and flourish as the bay tree, and bring forth every kind of herb for the good of the nations.—Ed., Eclectic Medical Journal.

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ALKALIZATION OF THE BLOOD?

One of the inherent traits of the human race is a desire for change. When it finds expression in the shape of a hat or an automobile, we call it a change of style. And how we do hate to be out of style! Like the style in clothes, the practice of medicine is constantly changing and it follows the same natural law in that it runs around in a circle repeating itself in each succeeding generation. The present fad is the alkalization of the blood—an idea which is neither new nor original. Many of our readers can remember when this epidemic struck us before. Then, the drug most used was alkali; now, it is bicarbonate of soda. The idea in each instance being that the blood had become acid instead of alkaline. Whereas the facts are that the blood is neither acid nor alkaline and probably cannot be made so, even though a large quantity of acid or alkali be consumed. But notwithstanding the fact that the blood constantly remains neutral in reaction, it is true that a certain definite set of disease expressions are produced by an excessive intake of

acids, and quite another by an excessive intake of alkalies. And if a large percentage of the people in a given community should be using either acids or alkalies in excess, it becomes a complicating factor in all diseases present at that time. In a limited sense it is an epidemic and should be met by an epidemic remedy. Obviously the needed drug may be an acid or an alkali, the indications being to neutralize the one shown to be in excess. In this locality and at this writing a majority of the people—no difference what the disease—need an alkali, but that is no reason for prescribing it to all of them. Many of them do not need it and a few need an acid. And certainly these would be harmed rather than benefitted by the use of an alkali. Even so simple a drug as an acid or an alkali must be given with care and the indications for each should be kept constantly in mind. Briefly they are: a tongue covered with a pasty white fur and associated with a pale mucous membrane—not due to anemia or local causes—indicates an excess of acid and calls for an alkali, usually bicarbonate of soda. Frequently the tongue is also doughy and it indicates deficient innervation from the sympathetic. A deep red tongue, probably dry, indicates an excess of alkali and calls for an acid, usually a fruit juice. By some, acids and alkalies are considered to be foods and given consideration under the subject of diet. But this is immaterial. The essential point is to know when to prescribe acids and when to prescribe alkalies.

AMERICAN PHARMACISTS AND THE BEGINNINGS OF COLLODIAL CHEMISTRY—AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION RESEARCH

In an editorial of the *Kolloidchemische Beihefte*, devoted wholly to the one subject, Dr. Wolfgang Ostwald makes acknowledgment of the priority of work in colloidal chemistry accomplished by Prof. J. U. Lloyd. In this publication also appear verbatim translations of the early investigations of our distinguished member, contributed to the American Pharmaceutical Association and printed in the proceedings of the years 1879 to 1885. The entire issue of *Kolloidchemische Beihefte*, containing pages 174 to 250, is made up of a translation of Prof. Lloyd's original text explanatory of Phenomena connected with Solution and Precipitation, Fluidextracts being mainly utilized by him for the purpose, together with illustrations accompanying the original contributions referred to.

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Those who were permitted to hear Prof. Ostwald's lectures on Colloidal Chemistry, as given before the universities of America, will recognize that there is perhaps no higher world's authority than he, on colloidal chemistry. Under that great authority the priority of the American Pharmaceutical Association is established for advance research in the important field of Colloidal Chemistry.

While the credit belongs to Prof. Lloyd, who celebrates the "golden anniversary" of his membership in the Association this year, his fellow-members appreciate the service rendered by this eminent investigator to such an extent that they justly desire to share in his honors as they do in his accomplishments. Few, if any, have more patiently endeavored to contribute to the progress of American pharmacy. Nor has he outgrown his enthusiasm for the American Pharmaceutical Association, giving, when past the three score years and ten milestone, the very best evidence, should this be necessary, of what the Association stands for and what it has achieved.

Editor Ostwald states in the cited editorial preface (pp. 171-173) that these researches (Lloyd's) as given in our transactions, should be utilized in textbooks for the general reader. The last paragraph is particularly significant; unusual considerations are therein acknowledged, and the testimony relative to the value and priority of these early investigations in the great field of Colloidal Chemistry, which runs through the entire article, is reaffirmed by the concluding lines. A translation of the aforementioned editorial, from the German, by Dr. Sigmund Waldbott, follows:

Kolloidchemische Beihefte

Editorial Preface to John Uri Lloyd's Translated Article (1879 to 1885) on Pharmaceutical Studies. Translated from the German by Dr. Sigmund Waldbott.

The following article is the translation of a series of investigations, the first of which has been published as long as 37 years ago, and which appeared in the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association between 1879 and 1885.

Prof. J. U. Lloyd has acceded to a special request of the Editor to permit him to republish at least the greater part of these investigations, which originally were published in the form of lectures; he has in accord therewith reprinted them again, without revision, supplied them with reproductions of the original cuts, etc., leaving the selection of the subject matter to the Editor.

Indeed it is not historical interest that prompted the Editor to induce Professor Lloyd to have his studies republished in the present form. Neither has he been guided by the consideration of the fact that these studies have become known only to a small circle, owing to the limited circulation of the medium of their publication, to members of the Society only.

The Editor rather takes the ground that in these studies, with truly classic thoroughness and penetrating power of reasoning, "New Views of Everyday Phenomena" (Charles Darwin.. have been discovered and discussed, and they contain so much of what interests us today in our domain of applied Colloidal Chemistry that in many places a direct connection with the "questions of the day" becomes self-evident.

To give examples: Even very recently, the question of the cause and effects of turbidity in pharmaceutical tinctures has been spiritedly discussed. As far as the Editor is aware (and he has been interested in these phenomena also for other reasons, and has consulted published literature) there is nowhere indicated, including the manuals and the pharmacopoeias, even approximately, such a complete, thorough and diversified discussion of the factors involved as is contained in the present study of J. U. Lloyd. The discussion of this investigator on this subject, and not less so on the theory of percolation, the interesting experiments on the influence of the dimensions of the percolator on the yield, etc., are of such a nature that they should be incorporated, partly quoted in full, in the textbooks on the preparation of pharmaceutical substances. . . .

Furthermore: To the questions of the day in Colloidal Chemistry belong the phenomena of Liesegang's Rings, in general the phenomena of periodical spacial discontinuities resulting from theoretically continuously progressing reactions in space, as, e. g., chemical reactions, precipitations, crystallizations, solidifications, etc. In the present study, J. U. Lloyd describes undoubtedly the simplest, and, therefore, theoretically the most important experiment of this kind that has been published so far. It is sufficient to place into a test-tube, previously filled one-half with water, a little syrup of sugar (which sinks to the bottom, the solution above it being thinner and thinner toward the top), and warming this system laterally. After a little while there will be strikingly sharp formation of layers of different degrees of refraction. But this is not the only unpublished experiment of simplest nature known to the Editor in this field. Prof. J. U. Lloyd demonstrated to the Editor in his laboratory in Cincinnati a

test-tube in which distilled water showed 3 to 4 distinct layers which were produced simply by systematically heating the water on top and cooling it below. Beyond question, a further experimental and especially a philosophical analysis of the causes of the formation of these layers in continuously decreasing field of energy will be of utmost importance with reference to the case of Liesegang's Rings: In part, the analysis of these at first sight is really startling because unexpected phenomena is contained in the present treatise. There are further to be found in its observations on periodical precipitations in tinctures, as they form "spontaneously;" also their experimental and philosophical analysis reveals immediate relation to analogous processes in jellies. Furthermore, J. U. Lloyd has described exceedingly interesting experiments on capillary analysis, apparently altogether independently of the experiments by Schonbein and F. Goppelsroeder. Here are described some experiments which treat of a phase of these phenomena hitherto but little investigated. Systematic experiments are shown on the influence of concentration of dissolved substances both with reference to the height of rise of pure water and the dissolved substances retained by the filter paper.

Here also J. U. Lloyd describes experiments which are exceedingly striking. No more surprising lecture experiment is known to the Editor in connection with separation by capillary adsorption than the experiment described by Lloyd in which a strip of filter paper "pumps" water off, not only from a ferrous sulphate solution but also from dilute sulphuric acid, into another vessel; of course, only in small limited quantities.

It has been customary heretofore to print in *Kolloid Zeitschrift* and *Kolloidchemischen Beihelfte* reproductions of already printed articles. The Editor, however, is of the opinion that the greater number of the readers, after the study of Lloyd's treatise, will share his view that we are here confronted with an evenunusually "original" communication.

WO. OSTWALD.

The introduction of the contribution on "Solvents in Pharmacy" (This Journal, 1917, p. 940), explains the connection of the later articles by Prof. J. U. Lloyd with those of the Proceedings in the volumes of 1879 to 1885. As is stated in the introduction, the cosmopolitan text, "Precipitates in Fluidextracts," enabled him to enter into any plant pharmacy manipulation, the study chiefly concerning physics, as applied to or involved in pharmacy. These studies included the beginning of what is now so popular the world over,

under the term of "Colloidal Chemistry." Considerable unpublished work, continuation of the previous subject, by Prof. J. U. Lloyd, is now being prepared by him for This Journal.

The importance of these records to Pharmacy and the American Pharmaceutical Association will be recognized without further comment. There is also a real satisfaction in extending congratulations to one, the scroll of whose past records of accomplishments during nearly three score years of service in and for pharmacy is still unfolding.—E. G. E., Journal of American Pharmaceutical Association.

ENEMAS AND LOCAL TREATMENT OF THE LARGE INTESTINE

George M. Niles, Ph.G., M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

In the following study the writer will endeavor to adequately cover a subject much neglected in the text-books, but which merits much more thoughtful attention than it has received.

Enemas

The various methods of injecting fluid into the bowel come under this term, though there are many variations in method and indication.

The principal methods consist of:

1. The simple enema, where fluid is injected into the lower bowel.
2. Irrigation with a single tube.
3. Irrigation with a double-current tube or other special appliance.
4. Proctoclysis by the drop method of injection.

There are quite a number of indications for the employment of enemas, or intestinal irrigation, some of which are:

For local treatment of diseased conditions of the gut, as catarrhal colitis. In proctitis, prostatitis, or any acute inflammation in the pelvic region. For the relief of pain and irritability in the anal region, as in spasm of the sphincter. To aid in the absorption of inflammatory products in the pelvis, as of post-uterine adhesions. To replace the loss of fluid in the body, as in cholera, or after severe hemorrhages. To dilute the poison of disease and promote diuresis, as in uremia.

To check hemorrhage by the local effect of fluid either very cold or very hot, as in hemorrhage from ulcers in the rectum.

To assist in emptying the bowel, either by direct irrigation, or by the presence of fluid; to stimulate the gut to ex-

pulsive efforts, as in constipation, or obstipation from retained masses of hardened feces.

To affect the heat centers, as by hot irrigations in lowered temperature from shock, or cold irrigations in high fever.

To exert an anti-spasmodic effect, as in colic.

To aid in the expulsion of gas, as in excessive tympanites.

To exert a mechanical effect, as in intussusception.

To employ the fluid as a vehicle for the introduction of nourishment, as in nutritive enemata.

Tact, Ingenuity and Skill Required

There are few simple mechanical procedures in the realm of therapeutics that admit of the display of more tact, ingenuity and skill than in the administration of enemata. To inject into the bowel a sufficiency of fluid to meet a given indication, without pain or discomfort to the patient, so that it can be retained long enough to accomplish the desired purpose, is not such an easy matter as some would suppose.

The Necessary Apparatus

For enemata may consist of a one to four-quart fountain syringe of rubber, or an irrigating jar of glass or porcelain with an opening at the bottom. This is connected with rubber tubing which may have its end nozzles of various sizes and shapes, or the part intended to be introduced into the bowel may consist of a tube with recurrent flow, or a soft-rubber catheter.

Either hard-rubber nozzles or soft-rubber tubes are preferable, as, in the injection of hot fluids, a metal nozzle becomes unduly heated and uncomfortable to the patient.

The amount of hydrostatic pressure to be exerted requires judgment. In irritable conditions of the intestinal mucosa, the flow should be slow and gentle, perhaps frequently interrupted, so that the sensitive bowel will not spasmodically contract, and expel the fluid too soon. Under such conditions, the container need be only one or two feet above the buttocks of the patient. Ordinarily, the bag or container may be held or hung from two to five feet above the patient. Higher than that, unless extreme hydrostatic pressure is desired, as in intussusception, is fraught with danger.

Quantity

The amount of fluid to be injected depends upon the results desired. To simply stimulate lagging peristalsis, a pint, or even less, is usually sufficient. Many individuals are

slightly inclined toward constipation, and need only a gentle stimulus to "wake," as it were, intestinal contractions. Many of these have in the toilet a convention fountain syringe, which is brought into use, should the regular daily evacuation be tardy. The employment of a small enema of warm water under such circumstances causes practically no disturbance of the alimentary tract, and is greatly preferable to the constant and promiscuous self-administration of laxatives.

Enemas intended to flush the colon, or to dislodge fecal accumulations higher up, may consist of a quart and a half, or even two quarts. The last I consider a maximum. The practice of introducing into the bowel vast quantities of water—one or two gallons, or even more, is reprehensible, and liable to cause dilation, with later on paralysis of the bowels.

Let me insist that **several** enemas of one quart each are infinitely better than one enema of **several** quarts. If this statement convinces its readers of this **one** basic fact, my efforts will be well repaid.

Many times, if the first enema is fruitless, the water returning clear, if repeated one or more times, peristalsis will be set up, the hardened contents will in the meanwhile be softened, and satisfactory fecal results will ensue. The mere fact of repeated injections need cause no more apprehension that the mere fact of repeated ablutions to the surface of a soiled and crusted skin.

Temperature

Cold enemas are indicated only in the presence of hemorrhage or hyperpyrexia. Their use is limited, and generally, any benefit which might be attained by the injection of cold fluid into the bowel, is more comfortable and safely accomplished by other means.

Generally speaking, the fluid should be about the body temperature—perhaps a little warmer. For the relief of inflammation in the intestinal mucosa or adjacent structures, the water may be quite hot. Albright advocates a temperature of 120 deg. F., while Jamison advises a temperature of 135 or 140 deg. F. I would hardly advise an irrigation with a temperature above 125 deg. F.

The irrigating tube must never be removed while the hot solution is in the rectum, as, should it come in contact with the anus, it would cause decided pain. It must be remembered that the interior of the rectum will comfortably bear a degree of heat that the anus cannot endure, so the instrument should not be withdrawn until after the fluid ceases flowing through it, and then slowly.

pulsive efforts, as in constipation, or obstipation from retained masses of hardened feces.

To affect the heat centers, as by hot irrigations in lowered temperature from shock, or cold irrigations in high fever.

To exert an anti-spasmodic effect, as in colic.

To aid in the expulsion of gas, as in excessive tympanites.

To exert a mechanical effect, as in intussusception.

To employ the fluid as a vehicle for the introduction of nourishment, as in nutritive enemata.

Tact, Ingenuity and Skill Required

There are few simple mechanical procedures in the realm of therapeutics that admit of the display of more tact, ingenuity and skill than in the administration of enemata. To inject into the bowel a sufficiency of fluid to meet a given indication, without pain or discomfort to the patient, so that it can be retained long enough to accomplish the desired purpose, is not such an easy matter as some would suppose.

The Necessary Apparatus

For enemata may consist of a one to four-quart fountain syringe of rubber, or an irrigating jar of glass or porcelain with an opening at the bottom. This is connected with rubber tubing which may have its end nozzles of various sizes and shapes, or the part intended to be introduced into the bowel may consist of a tube with recurrent flow, or a soft-rubber catheter.

Either hard-rubber nozzles or soft-rubber tubes are preferable, as, in the injection of hot fluids, a metal nozzle becomes unduly heated and uncomfortable to the patient.

The amount of hydrostatic pressure to be exerted requires judgment. In irritable conditions of the intestinal mucosa, the flow should be slow and gentle, perhaps frequently interrupted, so that the sensitive bowel will not spasmodically contract, and expel the fluid too soon. Under such conditions, the container need be only one or two feet above the buttocks of the patient. Ordinarily, the bag or container may be held or hung from two to five feet above the patient. Higher than that, unless extreme hydrostatic pressure is desired, as in intussusception, is fraught with danger.

Quantity

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Lubrication

It is always conducive to the comfort of the patient that the nozzle, the entering tube, or the colon tube be well lubricated. Vaseline, olive oil, castor oil (warmed), or even toilet soap will answer the purpose. Laundry soap, or the cheap grades of turpentine soap are useful in the water, but are unsuitable to lubricate a tube that passes over a possible tender or excoriated surface.

Preparation of the Irrigating Fluid

A simple enema for gentle stimulation of peristalsis may consist of warm water alone.

The so-called S. S. enema consists of warm water into which sufficient soap is rubbed to form a liberal amount of soapsuds. In such an enema laundry or turpentine soap may be used, as this soap exerts a slightly stimulating effect.

The saline enema (normal) consists of one teaspoonful of common table salt to the pint of water.

An oxgall enema contains one teaspoonful of oxgall to the pint of water.

The Hare enema consists of magnesia sulphate, one tablespoonful; glycerin, one ounce; water, two quarts.

Various carminative enemas may be prepared by adding to the water one or more tablespoonfuls of milk of asafetida, to the quart of water, one teaspoonful of powdered alum or powdered borax to the quart, or a weak infusion of camomile.

Emollient enemas contain corn starch in sufficient quantity to thicken the fluid; or flax-seed meal or slippery elm bark, with the water strained. Gum arabic or tragacanth is also used.

Antiseptic enemas may contain permanganate of potash, one to two or five thousand, nitrate of silver; fifteen grains to the quart; phenol, thirty grains to the quart (being sure that it is all returned); chlorinated lime, half teaspoonful to the quart; commercial sulphuric acid, one-half dram to the quart, or the liquor alkaline antiseptic (N. F.), one or two ounces to the quart.

For softening and healing enemas there may be employed several of the oils. These are also employed in the treatment of constipation, and when rightly used, are successful in a large percentage of cases. For healing an irritated intestinal mucosa, there may be added to the oil a small amount of phenol, one dram to the pint; tincture of iodine, the same amount, or bismuth subnitrate in any quantity desired, so the oil is not made too thick by its addition. For inflam-

matory conditions, when pain or tenesmus is present, and the oil is not expected to remain in the bowel any great length of time, the amount injected may vary from eight ounces to a quart, or even more.

In Constipation the Method Is Different

The oil should be placed in a glass or hard-rubber irrigating jar, as its frequent use rots the bag of a fountain syringe. Not over three ounces should be injected the first time, though, as the patient finds the bowel will retain more, this amount may be increased up to eight ounces. When injecting the oil, the bed should be protected by a rubber sheet or other covering. The patient should lie on his left side with his legs flexed and his hips slightly elevated. The rectal tube is slowly introduced, and, as the oil flows in, is gently pushed up until it enters as much as four or six inches. After the oil flows in, the tube is withdrawn, and compressed by the finger during its exit to prevent the escape of random drops. The patient should remain on his left side for twenty or thirty minutes, and, if possible, the oil should remain in all night. This usually is accomplished, except in rare instances of extreme irritability of the rectum, or where the anus is patulous, allowing it to escape during sleep. The injection of oil is generally followed by satisfactory evacuation of the bowels the following morning; but, if not, a small S. S. enema, or a glycerin suppository, will set up enough intestinal contractions.

This method is especially applicable to those forms of constipation characterized by hard and dry fecal masses, with a tendency to accumulation of scybalous collections high up in the large intestine.

The Kind of Oil to Be Used

Some writers advise the pure olive oil, which is both expensive and hard to obtain in many instances. Hemmeter has observed occasional irritation from fatty acids in the oil, and advises shaking the oil with hot water, as the latter takes up the fatty acid. Rosenheim adds a little bicarbonate of soda to neutralize the acid. Either of these procedures I have never found necessary or expedient. Linseed oil has been advocated by some, but when warm it is so fluid that it tends to run out of the bowel, unless the sphincters are quite efficient.

The best and most satisfactory oil in my experience is the **cotton-seed oil**, especially after it has been refined for cooking purposes. The various cooking oils are cheap, easily obtained at the nearest grocery store, and answer every purpose that can be attained by pure and expensive olive oil.

evil or disquieting symptoms ensued. I commend this unhesitatingly.

It will be observed from the various methods discussed in this study that a considerable portion of therapeutics directed toward alleviation of gastrointestinal ailments may be properly placed under the caption of "Local Treatment of the Large Intestine." Let me, therefore, urge my readers to not underestimate the importance of thoughtful consideration and care of the colon and rectum, for in many instances the etiologic key lies here, and here also, by the exercise of suitable measures, may be discovered a solution of the whole pathologic problem.—The Medical Council.

SOCIETY CALENDAR

National Eclectic Medical Association meets in Atlanta, Ga., June 15-18, 1920. O. F. Coffin, M.D., Indianapolis, President; Dr. H. H. Helbing, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary.

Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California meets May, 26, 27, 28, 1920, in Fresno, Cal. Ira Wheeler, M.D., Fresno, Cal., President; H. T. Cox, M.D., Los Angeles, Secretary.

Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society meets at 8 p. m. on first Tuesday of each month. P. M. Welbourn, M.D., Los Angeles, Cal., President; C. Ohnemuller, M.D., Los Angeles, Secretary.

Southern California Eclectic Medical Association meets in October, 1920. Dr. Clinton Roath, Los Angeles, President; Dr. H. C. Smith, Glendale, Secretary.

NEWS ITEMS

Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Cox of Los Angeles have built a new home and the new address is 4956 Stratford Road.

Died: Dr. George W. Thompson of New York city, graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of New York, 1885; died on April 3rd, 1920. Age, 65.

Dr. D. A. Stevens of Holtville, California, sold his practice early in the year. He has not decided on a new location.

Drs. J. A. Munk, H. C. Smith, H. T. Cox, H. V. Brown and O. C. Welbourn of Los Angeles made up one party which attended the meeting of the California Eclectic Medical Society in Fresno last month.

Dr. Finley Ellingwood of Chicago, who is in California for his health, is at present a patient in the Westlake Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Ellingwood are located temporarily in Pasadena.

The May meeting of the Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society took the form of a banquet which was well attended. Dr. Daniels, formerly of South Dakota, made the address of the evening. Dr. Ellingwood made a few informal remarks.

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The constantly growing number of patients who have never completely recovered from an attack of influenza or pneumonia, emphasize the great importance of giving the utmost care and attention to the stage of convalescence. Every function needs to be supported and stimulated, and the nutrition of the whole body restored as near to the normal as possible. In

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| Eclectic Medical Journal, 630 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio | 2.00 | 1.80 |
| Ellingwood's Therapeutist, 32 N. State St., Chicago, Ill..... | 1.50 | 1.35 |
| National E. M. A. Quarterly, 630 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio | 1.00 | .90 |

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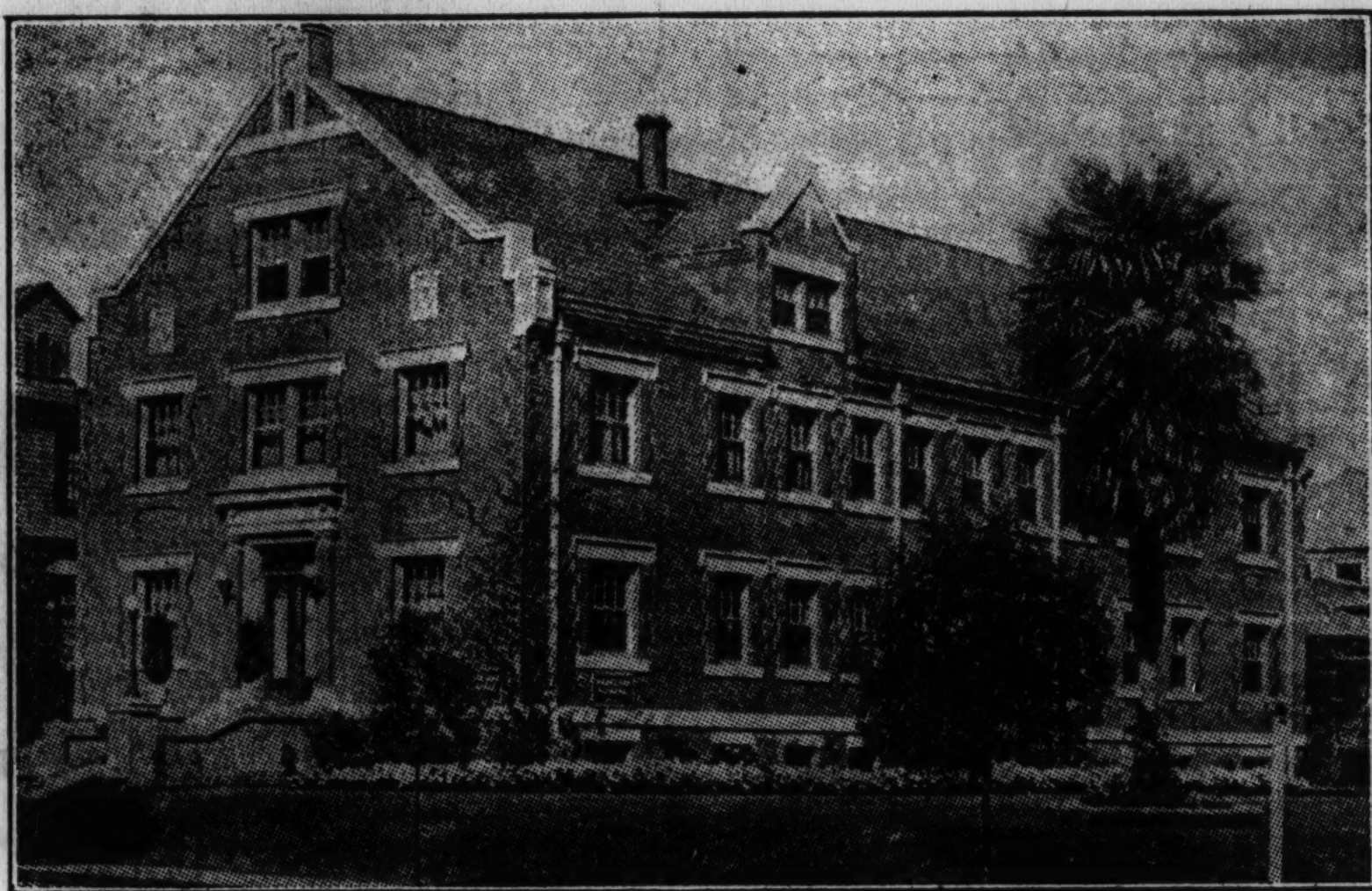
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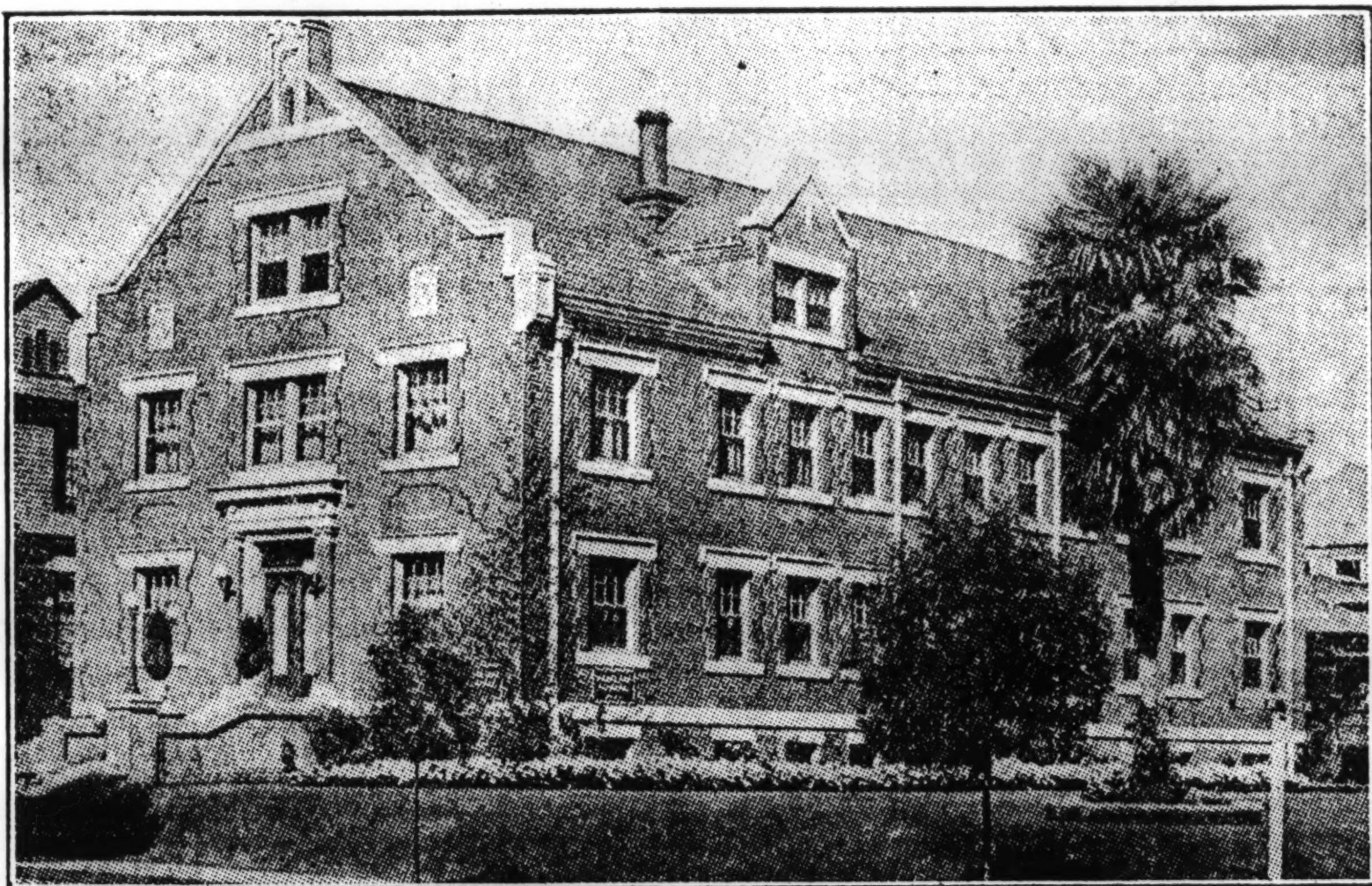
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